REMARKS

The Office Action dated August 15, 2007 has been received and carefully noted. The above amendments to the claims, and the following remarks, are submitted as a full and complete response thereto.

Claims 1-12, 14-15 and 17-24 have been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which is the invention. Claim 13 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer. Claims 25-31 have been added. No new matter has been added. Claims 1-12 and 14-31 are submitted for consideration.

Claims 1, 4-5, 12 and 20-21 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 7,069,432 to Tighe (hereinafter Tighe). The rejection is traversed as being based on a reference that does not teach or suggest each of the elements of claims 1, 4-5, 12 and 20-21, and newly added claims 25-31.

Claim 1, upon which claims 2-19 depend, recites a method including determining, in a first network, an address associated with a called party of a second network. The method also includes determining based on the address if the called party is in a trusted network. The method further includes controlling communication between the called party and a calling party of the first network based on if the called party is in the trusted network. If the called party is not in the trusted network, the controlling includes modifying at least one message for the called party.

Claim 20 recites a communications system including a determining unit configured to determine an address associated with a called party located in a second

network. The system also includes a determining unit configured to determine based on the address if the called party is in a trusted network. The system further includes a controlling unit configured to control communication between the called party and a calling party, located in a first network, based on if the called party is in the trusted network. If the called party is not in the trusted network, the at least one message for the called party is modified.

Claim 21 recites a network element including a determining unit configured to determine an address associated with a called party located in a second network. The network includes a determining unit configured to determine, based on the address, if the called party is in a trusted network. The network further includes a controlling unit configured to control communication between the called party and a calling party, located in the first network, based on if the called party is in the trusted network. If the called party is not in the trusted network, the at least one message for the called party is modified.

As outlined below, Tighe does not teach or suggest each of the elements of the pending claims.

Tighe teaches establishing a telephone call between a trusted IP telephone and an un-trusted device. An authentication controller receives a call initiation request and evaluates if the trusted device is a proper recipient of a call from the un-trusted device, that is, that the trusted device is a telephone or other device capable of receiving calls. This is achieved by comparing a network address of the trusted device with addresses

on a list. The address list may include IP addresses of telephones that are permitted to receive calls from un-trusted devices.

Applicants submit that Tighe does not teach or suggest each of the elements of the pending claims. Each of claims 1, 20, 21 and 25-26, in part, recites determining based on the address if the called party is in a trusted network. Each of claims 1, 20 and 21 also recites controlling communication between the called party and a calling party of the first network based on if the called party is in the trusted network, wherein if the called party is not in the trusted network, the controlling includes modifying at least one message for the called party. Tighe does not teach or suggest these features.

In contrast to the pending claims, in Tighe all of the addresses on the list are of trusted devices. Therefore, Tighe does not need to determine based on the address, if the called party is in a trusted network. Furthermore, Tighe does not teach or suggest that if the called party is not in a trusted network, at least one message for the called party is modified, as recited in claims 1, 20, 21 and 25-26. Based on the distinctions noted above, Applicant requests that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) be withdrawn because Tighe does not teach or suggest each of the elements of claims 1, 20, 21 and 25-26, and hence dependent claims 2-12 and 14-19 thereon.

Claims 2-3, 6-11 and 13-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tighe in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA) as disclosed in paragraphs 0010-0016 of the present application. According to the Office Action, Tighe teaches all of the elements of claims 2-3, 6-11 and 13-16 except for determining in the

first network the address contained in a message for the called party. Therefore, the Office Action combined Tighe and APA in an effort to yield each of the elements of claims 2-3, 6-11 and 13-16. The rejections is traversed as being based on references that do not teach or suggest each of the elements of claim 1, upon which claims 2-3, 6-11 and 13-16 depend.

APA is briefly discussed in the present application on pages 5 to 6. Specifically, nodes in a trust domain are explicitly trusted by its users and end-systems to publicly assert the identity of each party. The nodes are also responsible for withholding that identity outside of the trust realm, when privacy is requested.

APA does not cure any of the deficiencies of Tighe, as outlined above. Specifically, APA fails to teach or suggest determining based on the address if the called party is in a trusted network and controlling communication between the called party and a calling party of the first network based on if the called party is in the trusted network, wherein if the called party is not in the trusted network, the controlling includes modifying at least one message for the called party, as recited in claim 1, upon which claims 2-3, 6-11 and 13-16 depend. APA is silent as to how to determine the trustworthiness of a called party.

Furthermore, it would not be obvious for one skilled in the art to combine APA and Tighe because the operations in APA take place in the application layer, while the operations in Tighe take place on a lower layer. In addition, one skilled in the art would not combine Tighe and APA since APA relates to a situation where a message in a trust

domain enters an un-trusted domain. Tighe, in contrast, relates to a call from an un-trusted device to a trusted telephone. Based on the distinctions noted above, Applicants request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn because neither Tighe nor APA, whether taken singly or combined, teaches or suggests each of the elements of claim 1, and dependent 2-3, 6-11 and 13-16 thereon.

Claims 22-24 and 17-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tighe in view of APA and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0111642 to Peles. According to the Office Action, Tighe and APA teach all of the elements of claims except for determining in the first network if there is a secure connection with a second network. Therefore, the Office Action combined Tighe, APA and Peles in an effort to yield each of the elements of claims 22-24 and 17-19. The rejections is traversed as being based on references that do not teach or suggest each of the elements of claims 1 and 22, upon which claims 22-24 and 17-19 depend, and newly added claims 27-31.

Claim 22, upon which claims 23-24 depend, recites a method including determining, in a first network, if there is a secure connection with a second network. The method also includes modifying a message from a calling party of the second network to a called party of the first network if a determination is made that there is no secure connection with said second network.

Peles teaches a security switch interposed between a client and a server/network. The security switch detects if requested content is either trusted content or non-trusted

content based on an HTML extension. The security switch verifies if the HTML extension is a trusted extension by comparing it against a maintained list of trusted extensions. The security switch then sends non-trusted content to an inspection gateway and trusted content to a server.

Peles does not cure the deficiencies of Tighe and APA. Specifically, Peles does not teach or suggest determining, in a first network, if there is a secure connection with a second network, as recited by claim 22. There is no teaching or suggestion of a secure connection in Peles. Additionally, Peles does not teach or suggest modifying a message from a calling party to a called party if a determination is made that there is no secure connection with said second network, as recited by claims 1 and 22. In contrast, in Peles un-trusted content is diverted for further inspection. Therefore, Applicants request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn because neither Tighe, APA nor Peles, whether taken singly or combined, teaches or suggests each of the elements of claims 1, 22 and 27-31, and dependent 17-19 and 22-24 thereon.

The combination of Peles, Tighe and APA also does not teach or suggest determining, in a gateway in a first network, if there is a secure connection with a second network, as recited in claims 29-31. The teachings of Peles differ in principle from the recitation claims 29-31 since Peles relates to prevention of an attack on a client by monitoring the extensions of incoming content, and if an extension is not trusted, diverting the content bearing that extension. Peles also differs in principle from APA which relates to privacy at the edge of trust domains, and Tighe which relates to call set

up. Therefore, one skilled in art would not combine the cited references, as suggested in the Office Action. More specifically, Peles relates to examination of an HTML file name extension, whilst Tighe relates to examination of a network address and APA relates to examination of a SIP header. Moreover, even if the features of claims 29-31 were present in the prior art references, any attempt to combine the teachings would fail to lead to the method of claim 29 since the teachings are incompatible because, for example, a SIP entity, as disclosed in APA, cannot "discard" content bearing an HTML file name extension. Therefore, Applicants request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn because neither Tighe, APA nor Peles, whether taken singly or combined, teaches or suggests each of the elements of claims 1, 22 and 27-31.

As noted previously, claims 1-12 and 14-31 recite subject matter which is neither disclosed nor suggested in the prior art references cited in the Office Action. It is therefore respectfully requested that all of claims 1-12 and 14-31 be allowed, and this application passed to issue.

If for any reason the Examiner determines that the application is not now in condition for allowance, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner contact, by telephone, the applicants' undersigned attorney at the indicated telephone number to arrange for an interview to expedite the disposition of this application.

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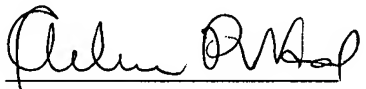
In the event this paper is not being timely filed, the applicants respectfully petition for an appropriate extension of time. Any fees for such an extension together with any additional fees may be charged to Counsel's Deposit Account 50-2222.

Respectfully submitted,



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Enclosures: Additional Claim Fee Transmittal
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